

The Saturday News

Vol. III

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1908

No. 36

A View from the Roof of the New Edmonton Post Office Building



The above, which shows the eastern part of the city, gives an idea of the growth that there has been in that direction. At the left hand corner is a portion of McDougall Avenue, which with the excellent pavement and the handsome buildings beginning to line it, is rapidly becoming an impressive thoroughfare. Two blocks the distance may be seen an obstruction in the roadway which marks the preparations for the splendid new court house to be erected at that point. Before long it is expected that the square directly in front of the picture, now used as a hay market, will be the site of a municipal building in keeping with the dignity and importance of the city. The first building that appears in the picture on McDougall Avenue is the new telephone building. The large structure at the back of it is the Y.M.C.A. At the extreme right a glimpse of the Saskatchewan is given.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Scott Government was returned in Saskatchewan by a majority of at least twelve, quite as large, in a House of forty-one members as is good for either the public or the party. Strange to say, however, all three of Mr. Scott's colleagues suffered defeat. Mr. Turgeon, the Attorney-General, ran in Duck Lake as well as in his former constituency of Prince Albert. Though he lost in the latter, he won out in the other. Messrs Calder and Motherwell, however, did not take this precautionary measure and are for the time being without seats. The Saturday News understands that a protest will be entered in Mr. Calder's old constituency and possibly in Mr. Motherwell's as well. In any case there is little likelihood that either minister will be dropped for lack of a seat.

As to the character of the campaign an opinion has already been expressed on this page. It was not of the kind that raises the standard of Canadian politics. Its outstanding features were the personal attacks made by members of one party on those of the other. The Saturday News has protested from time to time against this kind of warfare on the platform or in the press. Some of its contemporaries have held that it has been taking too superior an attitude altogether. "Oh, La," the Calgary Albertaian remarks as exclaiming, "those party papers do say such nasty things."

But all that we have contended for is that public questions be discussed on their merits and that policies be made up of something else than mud-slinging.

It was not a dignified position for the Premier of a province to occupy that Mr. Scott was forced into by his action in charging the Conservative candidate in Regina with gross personal corruption. If Mr. Laird was guilty of the conduct of which he was accused, it would have been more in keeping with ordinary ideas of fairness to have made the accusation at a time when there was adequate opportunity to make investigation. This was not possible in the heat of an election campaign. The same observation applies to the charges which were made on the other side, that against Mr. Scott in connection with the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company for instance. The strange thing about most of these election time charges is that it is very seldom anything is heard of them after polling day. The worst offenders in this respect are always on the Opposition side. This is natural of course, the party that is out of power being on the offensive. In Saskatchewan the Conservatives were unusually reckless, their newspapers throwing all restraint to the winds in their talk about what the government machine was doing. If now that the campaign is over, they can prove one-twentieth of what they charged against those acting in the government's behalf, it is safe to say that it would be with the utmost difficulty that a single Liberal member could be elected in Saskatchewan either for the Provincial or the Dominion House for

many years to come. To such extremes did they go that they could not help defeating their own purposes. Here was an example of the literature that was served up.

"The length to which the government machine will go in order to carry out its purposes is seen in the present contest in Saskatchewan when several homesteaders have had their homesteads cancelled because they are supporting the Provincial Rights candidates, while others, who are holding under similar conditions, are left untouched. Two days after William Johnson, the Haultain candidate for Camora, accepted the nomination his homestead was cancelled. Last year he built a house on it which was destroyed by fire and this year he has the regulation acreage in crops. When such tactics as these are resorted to in a local campaign what may we expect in the federal contest?"

Such a flagrant violation of the law would be necessary before this story could be correct that the ordinary man would find it hard to believe that the agents of the government would be a party to it. Even if the government officials were capable of doing what they are here accused of, is it likely that they would be foolish enough to take the chance of involving the party in the odium, which was bound to follow the disclosure? This is the way the story strikes us. But if after all it is well founded, no time should be lost in showing the public that this is the case. A Dominion election is not far distant. If this accusation is proven, we cannot imagine anything more effective for campaign purposes. But if it is not, those who are responsible for giving it circulation during the campaign just closed can hardly expect to carry very much weight in future electoral struggles.

We greatly regret that Mr. Haultain was not able to impress his own character more strongly upon the campaign that was made in his behalf. He is himself one of the most attractive figures in our public life. His speeches are, in nearly every instance, a delight to men of intelligence to listen to. It is a great pity that he was not able to keep clear of the brand of politics popular in Winnipeg, of which Hon. Robert Rogers and the Winnipeg Telegram are the most conspicuous exponents.

The railway policy, enunciated by Mr. Scott, to which extended notice was given a week ago, was evidently a popular one. The government of Alberta should take careful note of the fact. The subject of how to bring a larger portion of the province into touch with the avenues of trade is one that requires immediate attention. We have a magnificent natural heritage in Alberta, but we cannot realize our opportunities until more adequate transportation facilities are acquired and it is, we repeat, up to the Provincial Government to find the means by which this crying need may be satisfied. In another part of this issue there appears an article, which while it does not bear directly on our problems, is of very great interest as showing the tremendous importance which railway building has in the development of a country.

A contemporary points out in connection with the defeat of Hon. Mr. Motherwell that ministers of agriculture have a hard row to hoe in

politics. Though Mr. Whitney was returned in Ontario by an enormous majority, Mr. Montet, his minister of agriculture, was beaten. His predecessor, Mr. Dryden, always had the greatest difficulty in holding his seat after he had accepted the portfolio. He succeeded Hon. Mr. Drury, after the latter was turned down by his constituents. Yet all of these men did excellent work for the farmers. The trouble is that the farmers expect too much of them. They are invariably accused of forgetting those who placed them in positions of power, simply because when they become members of a Cabinet they find that there are other interests to consider besides those of the tillers of the soil and that it is impossible to secure all that the farmers ask for in the face of those. It is necessary in the very nature of our form of government to make compromises from time to time if the man in a position of power wishes to accomplish anything for those in whose behalf he is working. Electors are too apt to lose sight of this fact in forming their judgment of the record of their representatives.

In connection with what appeared on this page last week relative to the dispute between the C.P.R. mechanics and the company, it is well worth while reproducing the comment made in its last issues by Toronto Saturday Night:

Three men met the other morning in one of those down town haunts where at this season of the year homeless husbands go to wait for their breakfasts, and one of them looking up from his morning paper remarked that it seemed to him that the newspapers were a little too anxious to fan the trouble between the C.P.R. and the company's workmen into a blaze. "A strike," he went on, "would be a bad thing for the country. I'm surprised that the newspapers should encourage the men in their mistaken policy merely for the news they get out of it."

"It does not seem to be a very good time for the men to strike, or even threaten it," said the second man. "We are just wobbling on the edge and Fate has not decided whether times shall get worse or grow suddenly better. A strike at this critical time might make a mess of it."

"Yes," resumed the first, "and there is scarcely a married man among those who talk of striking, but has a relative of his own or his wife's who is out of work and who looks enviously on those who can talk of the luxury of going on strike. But I am surprised at the newspapers."

"Well," said the third, who hitherto had remained silent, "as an old newspaper man let me explain to the edge and Fate has not decided whether times shall get worse or grow suddenly better. A strike at this critical time might make a mess of it."

Which is about the size of it.

No one who has travelled at all extensively can have failed to suffer from time to time on account of the unwillingness of railway officials to consult the convenience of passengers. A story told in last week's issue of the Frank Paper serves to recall an incident which occurred last month on the C. and E. and which is worth relating in this connection. During the Dominion Fair a special train, with sleeper attached, left Calgary at midnight on Saturday. There was an enormous crowd on board, mostly for points south of Red Deer. The noise that was made at the different platforms and the shunting that took place made sleeping somewhat difficult. About a quarter to seven, when most of those in the sleeper had been thoroughly wrapped in slumber for but a short time, the porter went through the car and awakened them with the news that a stop for breakfast would be made at Lacombe in half-an-hour and that Strathecona would not be reached till nearly noon. The possibility of spending a hungry morning led to a general movement among the passengers, and when Lacombe was reached they all started out for the breakfast, the prospect of which had lured them from their berths. The hotel near the station was first visited. They were greeted by a porter, rubbing the sleep out of his eyes, who, on being asked if breakfast was ready, replied "Breakfast? You can't have breakfast here. Even the fires aren't lit." At the other hotels the same answer was given. On their returning to the train for an explanation, no members of the crew could be found. In twenty minutes or so, the conductor and brakemen put in an appearance.

"What about the breakfast we were to have?" asked one exasperated traveller.

"Why, we've had breakfast," complacently replied the man in charge.

"Where did you get it?"

"Oh! at a boarding house up the street."

"Why didn't you telegraph ahead so that we could get something to eat?"

"Oh, I thought you could rustle around."

"Well, we couldn't find anybody to give us anything."

"I can't help that."

"The best you can do then is to stop at Wetaskiwin and wire ahead to have breakfast prepared."

"Oh, we can't do that; we've stopped as long as we can spare at Lacombe."

With a self-satisfied look the conductor signalled the engineer to pull out. Four hours later a hungry disgruntled crowd of ticket-holders filed off the train at Strathecona, cursing railway companies in general for the way they treat their patrons.

The Winnipeg Telegram states that the general elections will take place on October 23rd. This is very probable. The date of the contest, even if decided upon, is always the closest kind of a party secret. Then it is announced that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will address a series of meetings in rural Ontario, which will take up a greater part of September. The larger centres of that province will be visited at a later date. Further, Liberals of the west are counting confidently on a visit from the Premier before the call to arms is issued. How this programme is to be carried out in time to enable the voting to come off by Oct. 23rd is difficult to understand. That the western trip will be abandoned we do not believe. It would be a serious tactical mistake if it were. It is very important, from a

party standpoint, that the vast army of new citizens, who have come to the prairies within the last few years, should see and hear the Liberal leader. All things considered, it is very doubtful if polling will take place before the end of November, and there is no certain indication that it will occur even then. Another session is quite a possibility.

The danger of any serious disaster to the crop of Western Canada is almost over. The Ogilvie manager on returning to Winnipeg on Wednesday stated that 40 per cent of the wheat was then cut and 40 per cent ready to cut. It is evident that the yield per acre will be about an average but that the increased acreage will bring the total up to a mark considerably beyond that of any other year. The report issued by the census department, published in another column, is of decided interest. It shows that in Manitoba and Saskatchewan the drought of July had an untoward effect but practically all Alberta will realize to the full the promise of the earlier part of the season. The figures for this province show great increases year after year, but every time one studies them, the more he must realize how great the opportunities are which still lie before our people in the cultivation of its soil. The Calgary Herald has recently been publishing some excellent crop reports from different parts of Alberta and the other day made some estimate as to what may yet be done. For instance, it calculated that if half the land in a strip 54 miles wide between Calgary and Edmonton were cultivated, which would take in but a small part of the province, there would be a total grain production of 86 million bushels. Compare this with the total figures of the whole of the west and we realize what lies before us.

The last contract in connection with the Edmonton railway project, that for cars, has been let and the work of preparing the road-bed is proceeding rapidly. During the past week the iron poles have been placed down the centre of Jasper Avenue. Some criticism has been offered on the ground that the poles disfigure the street and are dangerous to traffic. This opinion is not borne out by the experience of other cities or the dictates of every-day common sense. It is the intention to remove the other poles now at the side of the street and string all the wires along those in the centre. As the latter are most presentable and with a little trouble can be made more so, it is certain that the effect will be to improve the general appearance of this fine thoroughfare. As to the danger to traffic, they will have the effect of keeping drivers out of the devil strip between the tracks, where most collisions with the cars occur. There is then this very important consideration, that the removal of the wires from the vicinity of the buildings makes the work of the firemen very much easier.

The council has decided that the street cars will go north on Namsay to Sutherland, over to Syndicate, up to Norwood boulevard over to Kirkness and north to Alberta Avenue. This will serve the

portion of the city that is most thickly settled at present, which should be the sole object of street railway policy. When the council starts to fix the routes according to where the population is expected to be in the immediate or the remote future it is going to get into trouble.

Superintendent McLean of the waterworks has done the public a service in presenting so clear and comprehensive a report upon the need of making more adequate provision for the city's future water supply. His recommendation is the establishment, at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars, of a pumping station and filter beds some distance up the river. There is no question with the demands which large users of water, such as the G.T.P. and the packing plant, will make upon the city very shortly, accompanied at the same time by a very considerable growth in the general population, that our facilities will be totally inadequate. Besides, each year's growth brings the present source of our supply closer to the zone of contamination. This is no matter of civic policy in which a broader outlook is more needed or one in which penny-wise course is more certain to bring disastrous results. Mr. McLean is of the opinion that if a union with Strathecona could be effected, the carrying out of the plan would be much facilitated.

This is only one respect in which it would be made the easier for the people of the two municipalities, if brought together, to secure what they need. The interests of nine-tenths of the people of each city are identical. If they remain apart, they are bound to waste their resources and energy in rivalry, which is based on nothing else than sentiment. Human nature being what it is, this is inevitable. At the last meeting of the Edmonton council it was decided to appoint a committee to confer with representatives of Strathecona. A great deal depends on the ways in which this joint body discharges its task.

The All Saints' Young People's Association will hold an excursion to Big Island, by steamer, on Saturday, August 29th. Tickets may be had from the committee or from the secretary Mr. Lock, care of Revillon Bros.

W. J. Tregillus has sold the Bowness estate of some 3,000 acres, near Calgary, which recently purchased from the Hon. Wm. Bercford, to J. Hexall, of Beldington, England, who has decided to make his home in the west in the near future.

MARRIED.

Heathcote-Fraser-On Tuesday, August 11th, at St. George's Church, Ottawa, by the father of the bride, Robert Vernon, son of Joseph Heathcote, Esq., Chapel en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, England, to Grace Maud Grant, daughter of the Rev. J. F. Fraser and grand-daughter of Mrs. John Fraser, 280 Elgin street, Ottawa.

DIED.

Craven.—At 37 Wilson street, the infant daughter of H. and L. Craven, aged three and a-half months.

The C.P.R. Strike as Viewed at Montreal

The Monetary Times publishes the following from Montreal under date of August 13th:

"The strike on the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway continues to occupy the position of greatest interest on the street and in business circles. At the same time, it is heard of it than might have been expected from the magnitude of the strike and the interests at stake. Of much more prominence among local circles were the strikes of the longshoremen and even of the carters of Montreal a little over a year ago. The strike directly affected local interests, and the inconvenience to shippers and business men of all grades was very great. Up to the present the C.P.R. strike has not touched the great business interests of the city. The men have been out only a little over a week, and their purchasing power remains practically unchanged up to the present, so that trade has not yet been greatly affected. Nevertheless the strike cannot long continue without its effects being felt throughout the community sooner or later the retailer will either have to accept less trade or carry customers, and the wholesaler will soon find himself in a similar position.

For a few weeks, the road may operate with practically no repairs to its rolling stock. But this cannot long continue. The wear and tear on unrepaired locomotives and cars would soon make itself felt, a shortage of efficient rolling stock would develop, trains would have to operate more slowly, shipments would be delayed, and a situation similar to that which existed during the big car shortage of the winter and spring of 1917, would develop. Judging by the attitude of the management of the C.P.R., this situation is remote. The company are apparently untroubled by what the mechanics are doing, and are operating their trains much as usual. Unusual care is being exercised in the handling of rolling stock. It is said that the speed of freight trains is being reduced where possible, while the weight of cars or locomotives are expected to haul has been reduced, all with a view to minimizing the liability to accident.

Meantime the company is doubtless keeping itself well informed of the situation in the camp of the strikers. This camp, so far as Montreal is concerned, has been considerably augmented during the week by the addition of some two or three hundred men from the Angus shops. Thus the strikers would appear to be in a very strong position. There is no question that there is considerable division of opinion in their ranks. Part of them are union men, and part are non-union. The former are receiving their weekly strike allowance from the union, while the latter are not. This places the non-unionists in much the weaker position, and many complaints are already being heard on this score. On the 15th inst., all hands will receive their pay for the month of July. Thereafter, they will have nothing more coming from their employers, and this will be a powerful influence in favor of settlement.

It would seem that the company has for a long time past been conscious that changes would have to be effected in the quality of the personnel of a considerable proportion of their shop employees. In this connection, an effort is about to be made to raise the standard of the apprentices. It is understood that this will be done by educational means which the company itself will

initiate, and that, as an incentive to progress, prizes and other inducements will be offered. It is also understood that the company has felt the necessity of weeding out undesirable, and that they more or less welcome the present strike because of the opportunity it affords in this direction. There is a very considerable foreign element with which, it is said, the company would be well pleased to dispense.

The Stock Exchange is a very good barometer of the actual state of affairs. According to it, the company has the situation well in hand. The price of the stock has shown but a slight decline, and it is unlikely that this would be the case were there much doubt of the position of the company. As a fact, it is believed if the worst came to the worst, competent mechanics could be brought over from England to carry on the work. The company have made some such intention, as it is reported to have purchased from the Tented City of Quebec a considerable portion of its equipment, and is making provision for sleeping accommodation for a large number of employees in case they were menaced by the strikers and it should become necessary to keep them entirely within the works. Fences are being strengthened, and measures taken to resist a possible attack. All this, if true, indicates that the company has in view the possibility of having to operate despite the strikers, and that it is placing itself in position to resist hostile acts.

There are now at work in the Angus shops some 1,800 men, many of whom are foreigners, but who appear to be able to keep the wheels turning. The company is guarding these men very carefully."



Miss Olga Verne as Marguerite, in Porter J. White's production of "Faust" at the Edmonton Opera House, August 28th and 29th

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ROBINSON CRUSOE AND ITS WRITER

Vancouver World: "Frank T. Bullen, F.R.G.S., and the mechanics are doing, and are operating their trains much as usual. Unusual care is being exercised in the handling of rolling stock. It is said that the speed of freight trains is being reduced where possible, while the weight of cars or locomotives are expected to haul has been reduced, all with a view to minimizing the liability to accident.

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MUSIC AND DRAMA

At both theatres this week, Edmonton playgoers have renewed the acquaintance of old favorites. On Saturday and Monday "The Private Secretary" was produced at the Edmonton Opera House and on the first three nights of the week the same play was given at the Dominion. In each case the performance was a very enjoyable one.

Mr. Ernest Willie, one of the gentlemen who controls the circuit, took the part of Rev. Mr. Spalding at the Dominion and gave the most satisfactory portrayal of this intensely humorous role that has been seen in the city. Mr. Nelson as young Catermole was not altogether a success. He is a serious actor, who doesn't take naturally to farce. The same observation applies to Mr. Clarke, who played Spalding at the Dominion. In a part which calls for a sort of high order, Mr. Clarke invariably rises to the occasion. As Mr. Winthrop and David Garrick, for instance, he afforded a genuine dramatic treat. The elder Catermole was in the hands of Mr. Caldwell, who could hardly have been surpassed. The thoroughness with which he has his work up, and the versatility which he displays makes him a most useful member of a stock organization.

On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings Mr. Nelson gave "Hamlet" with his production of which the Edmonton public is familiar. Mr. Nelson is a thorough Shakespearean scholar and his interpretation of the greatest part that an actor can essay did him all credit. Miss Eddy proved a charming Ophelia. On Thursday evening and Wednesday afternoon, "Cinderella" again held the boards and was given most appreciative receptions.

At the Dominion Theatre this week, Miss Kitty Dale, who has a notable career in musical comedy, has been singing each evening. She has a voice of wide range and good quality and is sure to prove a strong drawing-card for Messrs Brandon's popular play-house.

Read what the Nelson Daily Times says of Porter J. White's mammoth production of Goethe's immortal tragedy, "Faust," which is pronounced to be the greatest scenic display ever on tour through the Canadian Northwest:

"The opera house was crowded to the doors last evening to witness an excellent and most spectacular production of Faust, in which Miss Olga Verne appeared as Marguerite, F. L. Wilson as Faust and William Richards as Mephisto.

"While the play was genuinely put on, the electrical scene effects were on a scale never before witnessed in Nelson and the scenes produced were brilliant and pretty in the extreme. Many startling novelties were produced and the general effect delighted the large audience. Miss Verne made a charming Marguerite and fairly captured the sympathy of the house, maintaining her artistic rendition of the difficult part to the end. Mr. Richards as the arch fiend, gave a very finished piece of acting and Mr. Wilson's Faust places him in the front rank of his profession. The stars were well supported and an excellent standard whole play was splendidly carried along by the scenic effects.

"Nelson playgoers will learn with pleasure that the company has consented to play a return engagement here on next Saturday evening when Faust will be again presented."

Edmonton Opera House, August 28 and 29, Saturday matinee.

On Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings the Nelson Company will present "The Merchant of Venice."

The Jeanne Russell Company is putting on an excellent production of first-class play "Christopher Junior" the last three nights of this week at the Dominion theatre. The first three nights of next week "Faust" will be given.

Infant and Invalid Foods

You will find a fresh and complete stock of all the RELIABLE FOODS at GRAYDON'S KING EDWARD PHARMACY.

See our window display this week of Nestle's Milk Food.

Our stock of Drugs and Sundries is the largest in the west. A visit to our store will convince you of this.

Personalia.

After eighty-five years of a strenuous existence, with a career behind him which takes one back to a stage in the life of this continent which had long since gone into history. Mr. William C. Cust, better known as "Bill" Cust, passed away at his home near St. Albert last week. At the age of twenty-four he left the north of Ireland for Philadelphia. Five years later he joined in the rush to the gold fields of California, the party of thirty-two men of which he was a member making the journey by ox-cart. On the banks of the Platte river they were attacked by Indians and so hard pressed were they that it was only by the arrival of Kit Carson, almost a mythological character now, that they were rescued. His stay in California was marked by many stirring incidents and by varying luck. Finally he joined in the movement to the gold fields of Northern British Columbia. In 1882 he became a trader in the Peace River country, where he stayed for 12 years. Cust's House is still on the maps though the structure itself has disappeared. Having disposed of his business to the Hudson's Bay Co., he came down to St. Albert, where, as a farmer, he has spent a serene and comparatively uneventful evening of his life. Mr. Cust participated to the full in the real romance of the West, the actors in which who still remain are now becoming deplorably few in number.

The death of another old-timer is reported this week from St. Albert, that of Mr. Napoleon Hurbudne, who took up land in that district twenty-five years ago.

Mr. F. A. Walker, M.P.P. of Fort Saskatchewan and Mrs. Walker have returned from Ontario. This was Mr. Walker's first visit to the city, where, as a farmer, he has spent a quarter of a century. Mr. and Mrs. Walker were among the many Albertans who were present at the Quebec tercentenary celebrations.

Two British artists of large reputation have been visiting Southern Alberta this week. Mr. Frank Craig, R.A.A., and chief artist of the London Graphic, and Mr. A. H. Fisher, visual instructor of art at the colonial office, London, England. Mr. Fisher has been on artistic scenes of colonial life as a study for the school children of the city of London. Mr. Craig is making a series of illustrations for the London Graphic, Daily Mirror and the Windsor Magazine.

Two more Canadian Government agents, Mr. Ed McLeod of Lacombe and Mr. G. H. Mitchell, visited Edmonton this week. They are on a tour of the west in order to become better acquainted with the country which they are engaged in bringing to the attention of the British public.

The death is announced at Boissevain, Manitoba, of Mr. H. H. Lawrence, a pioneer of the Peace River, whose sons are now carrying on his land in Alberta's great northland. Over twenty years ago he took up land at Fort Vermilion, meeting with so great success that his work has been a large factor in attracting public interest to the country. Five years ago he retired and went to live with his daughter in Boissevain.

The congregation of Knox Church, Strathcona, have forwarded a large sign to the Rev. David Fleming to reconsider his resignation from the pastorate.

The death took place last Saturday at McLeod of Dr. W. G. V. Forbes, for twelve years a resident of that town. For a number of years he was doctor for the Mounted Police at that point.

Farm Land at Edison.

As the result of a recent visit to the Edison district Mr. A. P. Mitchell of the firm of Mitchell and Reed, Edmonton, realized the substantial sum of \$10.50 per acre for the Petrie farm, which he sold by private contract to the Edison Hotel, Morinville, on Wednesday last. Although several possible purchasers were enforced absentees the bidding was brisk, the property rising rapidly from the opening offer of \$5 per acre. In the end the farm was

knocked down to Mr. Aldebert Bury, a prosperous stock raiser, who already owns the adjoining three quarters of the section.

In the course of conversation with a Saturday News representative Mr. Mitchell deprecated the fact that so much good land in the neighborhood of Edison should be practically lying idle when there are good farmers ready and willing to pay a fair price for such and are eager to put it to proper advantage. The crops are looking at their best and several are now being cut.

Edmonton Opera House

Attraction Extraordinary
Friday and Saturday
 and SATURDAY MATINEE
Aug. 28 and 29

Professor J. White's Complete Production of Goethe's Immortal

"Faust"

Direct from the cities of the east with

Miss Olga Verne
 as
"Marguerite"

The following Electrical Effects will all positively be produced here:

The Rain of Fire
 The Midnight Stars
 The Mystic Lightning Bugs
 The Morning Glories
 The Fiery Necklace
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Prices 50c to \$1.50

We positively guarantee this attraction to be just as advertised or money refunded after 2nd act.

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Everything to go below cost.

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MRS. FERRIER

The Toronto Millinery Store
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 Next door East of Hudson's Bay Stores

NOTICE TO STEAM ENGINEERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an examination will be held by David Fraser, a duly appointed inspector of Steam Boilers for the Province of Alberta, at Edmonton, Houston's Hall, Aug. 25th.

Morinville, Morinville Hotel, Aug. 27th.
 Stony Plain, Bismark Hotel, Aug. 29th.
 Fort Saskatchewan, Quene's Hotel, Sept. 1st.
 Leduc, Waldorf Hotel, Sept. 11th.
 Millet, Sept. 12th.

at 9 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of giving engineers and apprentices an opportunity for qualifying for certificates under the provisions of the Steam Boilers Act, 1906.

Application for examination should be made to the above named Inspector or to

JOHN STOCKS, Deputy Minister.
 Department of Public Works,
 Edmonton, Alta.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

The Supreme Court of Alberta

SITTINGS of the Supreme Court of Alberta, both on banc and for the trial of causes, civil and criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places:

Place Dates
 EDMONTON: October 6th, 1908, and March 2nd, 1909
 CALGARY: December 1st, 1908, and June 1st, 1909
 FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.
 EDMONTON: November 3rd, 1908, February 2nd, May 4th, 1909.
 WETASKIWIN: November 17th, 1908, and April 13th, 1909.
 RED DEER: October 27th, 1908, and April 20th, 1909.
 CALGARY: November 3rd, 1908, February 2nd, May 4th, 1909.
 MEDICINE HAT: October 27th, 1908, and April 20th, 1909.
 LETHBRIDGE: October 27th, 1908, and April 27th, 1909.
 MACLEOD: November 10th, 1908, and April 6th, 1909.
 Dated at Edmonton this 7th day of August, A.D., 1908.
 S. B. WOODS,
 Deputy Attorney-General.

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IN THE ATHLETIC WORLD



There is a gentleman named Flanagan, residing in Toronto, who is so deeply and disinterestedly devoted to the promotion of amateur sport that he spends the greater part of his time in training young men who give promise of excelling in long-distance running. These young men, of course, are amateurs in every sense of the word, or Mr. Flanagan would not soil his hands with them. He believes in sport for sport's sake, not for any money that may unfortunately and incidentally attach to it. Among the young gentlemen whom he has taken in hand is a Mr. Longboat, a member of one of Canada's oldest families who has shown much capacity for running. Being in reduced circumstances, he could not have pursued his studies in the art of ground-covering had not Mr. Flanagan generously come to his assistance. I am glad to have this opportunity of giving Mr. Flanagan credit for the time he has devoted to Mr. Longboat, the money he has spent, and the journeys he has taken, for no other end than that Canada should be honored by the success of one of her sons.

But in making this acknowledgment, candor forces me to say that Mr. Flanagan has allowed his enthusiasm to carry him too far. Read this extract from an interview he recently gave a newspaper reporter:

"Longboat never trained more faithfully in his life than for this race. Only once he kicked on following instructions, and we settled it right there. I told him to run seven miles, but he said he would walk twenty that day. I insisted and he refused, and I swung on him, knocking him down. He ran seven miles, and there was no more insubordination in the camp."

This, I submit, is not the way to treat a young gentleman training, in the lower of sport, for an important race. Mr. Flanagan has presumed too much. Scions of our oldest families are not to be felled like bullocks if they wish to have their own way. It would be different, of course, if Mr. Flanagan were simply an employer of professional racers, and Mr. Longboat merely his hired man. Even then, knock-out blows would not be considered gentle treatment. But for one gentleman to treat another gentleman in this manner, especially when they are preparing for a great amateur competition, is really unpardonable. It was not a prize fight, for which Mr. Longboat was in training. Montreal Herald.

Stathena having retired from the Twilight baseball league, the Board of Control on Friday night was called upon to dispose of the games already played by that club, as well as those it was scheduled to play. None of them were counted, and the result was to leave little doubt as to the championship coming to Edmonton, with a per centage of .466. Wetaskiwin and Camrose being tied for second with .466.

A provincial tennis tournament is to be held by the Edmonton Club on Sept. 4, 5 and 7th. Two cups, one for the singles championship of Alberta and the other for the doubles championship, have been donated by the Edmonton Brewing and Malting Co. and Messrs. Blythe and Nash respectively. Anyone may enter who has resided in Alberta for three months. Applications will be received by the secretary, George H. Adams, up to August 31st.

The athletic meet to be held on Monday in Edmonton, the first under the auspices of the Alberta Amateur Athletic Association, is the taking keen interest. The citizens should show their interest in the movement which means so much for clean, amateur sport, by being present in large numbers.

THE ETIQUETTE OF GOLF.
Few things are more distasteful to the average golfer than to have to submit what he erroneously regards as the indignity of being passed in the course of his round, says a writer in an English exchange. No matter what the game is, whether a single or foursome, no matter what the cause of being compelled to drop behind, whether a lost ball or failure to keep one's place on the green, speaking generally, the feelings cherished by those passed towards those passing are often obviously unfriendly, and, occasionally, openly hostile. It is easy to account for such a state of things. No doubt it is contrary to human nature to be relegated to a back seat without exhibiting a spark of resentment, but in such cases as we are discussing, it is wholly taking a wrong view to regard it in such a

light, and entirely foreign to the game. To persist in keeping one's place on the green by the sacrifice of the game itself is silly and selfish. Yet many a ball is left in the long grass and the which mark the course, and many a hole and match are lost in consequence, because Jones cannot endure to be passed by Robinson, a circumstance which indicates that Jones is possessed of more gold than gumption, and animated more by small spite than by true sporting instincts.

ON PILFERING OF BALLS.

Imbecility of this type is more general than is commonly fancied. Of course, at the bottom of it all must lie ignorance of the rules and traditions of the game. As to this point, it is but too well known that the traffic done in pilfered balls is very great. Everywhere the pilfering of balls by caddy boys is a fruitful source of trouble by clubs and green committees. The means by which golf balls come into the possession of the caddy are as numerous as they are varied, and sometimes it happens that those players who are loudest in their denunciation of the inactivity, or, it may be, of the want of discernment on the part of the committee, are the very evils complained of. Jones, whose ball has been driven into the rough, by giving up the hole to his opponent, solely because he cannot bear to allow Robinson, who is in the next match, to push him, deliberately puts temptation in the way of his own and his partner's caddies. It may be a wrong thing for these boys to sneak back by circuitous routes to the spot in quest of that new "Colonel" which Jones unwrapped from the gaudy jacket of tissue paper, for the first time, only a couple of holes earlier in the round. But so also is it wrong and unsportsmanlike for wicked little Jones not to avail himself of the five minutes allowed him by the rules of the game to search for his ball, and meantime invite, as a gentleman and a golfer should, the couple behind him to go through. Besides, by imitating the search for the statutory period, the ball in nine cases out of ten, would be pretty certain to turn up, which would have the

"AWFUL LANGUAGE BEHIND."
Appropos of blocking the green, a good story is told at the expense of a club secretary. The links, a crowded one, were by the seaside, and the time of the year early September. A well-known medical gentleman - himself no longer young - proverbial for his leisurely ways on the links, started off first couple one afternoon with a partner very much his senior. They got clear away at the first hole before any others started. The tee to the third hole is on an eminence, and commands a view of the valley in which lies the green. Here the state of matters was as follows: The leading couple was engaged taking lines and levels round the hole; a foursome was standing patiently waiting to play for their approach shots; another foursome was itching to play their seconds. On the tee stood two irritable opponents in a single, ready to hit off if they only dared, and these were joined by the secretary and his antagonist. The official, on being appealed to, dispatched his caddy with a note to the M.D., which read, "Dear Dr. . . please move on faster; awful language behind!" The note had the desired effect, the couple going forward with astonishing briskness. Three holes later the first match and the secretary's passed one another, when the M.D. was profuse in apology. "But," said he, "tell me which of the two ladies behind you used the awful language?" Till that moment the secretary appeared oblivious to their presence. They are both championship players!

All athletes are more or less interested in the discovery of a diet that not only increases their powers of endurance, but also enables them to recuperate their strength quickly. The Marathon, the great endurance test of all, has brought to light some facts of a very interesting nature. Twenty-six out of the twenty-eight arrivals, including Hayes, the winner; Dorando, the first arrival; Hefferon, the official second; and Farshaw, the third were supplied with Bovril en route. The unanimity of choice and result ought to impress all athletes with the value of Bovril as a training diet.



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The Government and the Pork Industry.

A Significant Article in the Strathcona Plaindealer

The Strathcona Plaindealer, the
Liberal newspaper in Premier Ruth-
erford's home town, has the follow-
ing significant editorial article in its
current issue:

"After following much of the
evidence that has been produced in
many parts of the province before
the pork commission. The Plain-
dealer feels constrained to say that
it is up to the Provincial Govern-
ment to take a hand in the pork
packing business in some manner to
impove existing conditions of the
hog industry. There can be no
doubt that the establishment of a
great packing plant by the gov-
ernment in the province is the only
thing that will satisfy the farmers.
They are in dead earnest about
this matter and as they have said
will not take no for an answer. It
is not so much the academic ques-
tion of whether or not a government
should engage in a commercial in-
dustry in competition with private
capital but whether or not a govern-
ment can hold power in this province
that will deny the farmers the ex-
periment of a government owned
packing plant as a regulator of the
hog industry.

The Rutherford Government has
undoubtedly shrunk from undertak-
ing the enterprise because they did
not wish to intrude in a line of
business where they would have to
become a competitor with private
capital and vested interests and they
are not to be blamed for caution and
care on that account.

Farmers sometimes chide the gov-
ernment for going into the tele-
phone business without a special
mandate or even suggestion from
the people and yet are so slow to
take up this other line of business
which they deem so much more im-
portant. They sometimes say the
government's investment in tele-
phones is of no advantage to them.
We cannot agree with those who
take that view. We will admit that
the government's ownership of the
telephone system of this province is
of particular interest to the business
community and may be considered
a policy primarily for their advan-
tage, but we believe that there is an
indirect benefit to the farming com-
munities arising out of the benefit
to the townsmen and with the exten-
sion of rural lines farmers in all
parts will realize a very substantial
direct social and financial benefit.

There is a difference in the econ-
omic principles involved in the tele-
phone business and the pork packing
industry as subjects for government
handling that some have lost sight of.
The telephone is a natural mono-
poly, or, perhaps, to put it more
correctly, the telephone serves the
people best as a monopoly. As a
monopoly the people's interests can
be safe guarded by the government
owning it. Under these circum-
stances we contend that the Ruther-
ford Government required no special
mandate from the people. Ordinary
business judgment was all they
required.

Not so with the packing business.
Here the government is asked to
enter a field that has always in the
past been considered within the
realm of private industry and in
which millions of private capital are
already invested in the province.
It would have been the height of
folly for them to jump into this
business at the first call of a farm-
ers' organization. They have
shown wisdom and discretion in ap-
proaching the matter with caution.
They are asked to do something
practically without precedent in
Canadian politics. Their operation
of the creameries is not a parallel
case. That industry was taken up
by the Dominion Government be-
cause it was a failure as a private
institution in the hands of farmers
and corporations, also a financial
loss to all concerned. The packing
business is more or less a success in
this province from the packer's
point of view whether the farmers
profit by it or not. It was not as a
rival of private industry that the
government went into the creamery
business but to save the capital al-
ready invested in its owners and put
the industry on a profitable footing
for all concerned. Into the packing

business they must go, prepared to
fight millionaire corporations, not
one or two already established but
all who may in the future choose
to cross the International boundary
from Chicago, Kansas City and
Omaha. The farmers by their im-
portunity are forcing the govern-
ment to act according to their dic-
tation in this matter and they should
not expect so herculean a task to be
undertaken lightly. It means the
use by the government of millions
of the people's money, and they have
a right to exercise the greatest care
that it be not squandered. We be-
lieve the pork commission is doing
excellent work in the farmers' inter-
est and that when the government
does launch out in the pork packing
and earning business it will be on a
better bottom because of the infor-
mation obtained by this commission.

"Welfare Work" in a Big Factory.

(Excerpts from an article in Har-
per's Weekly by John Kimberly
Mumford.)

The nerve centre of whatever has
to do with welfare work at the
McCormick plant of the Inter-
national Harvester Company is the
club-house. It stands in Blue Island
Avenue, a long and rather cheerless
street that bisects the southwest in-
dustrial section. The building is
an attractive structure of brick
with high iron railings, and with
golfswand and tennis courts in the
rear of it. Its actual title is vested
in the McCormicks, and the
club-house is the property of the
company. It cost a pretty penny, over a hun-
dred thousand dollars, I am told.
Inside the place is tasteful. I have
seen plenty of clubs, club-houses
with golf links and garages, that were
as good. There is first-class wood-
work and good color; the appoint-
ments are all commendable.

An officer of the company asked
me what I thought of it from a
business standpoint. Having ac-
quired a pretty good idea of the
work done there, I told him I
thought it was a waste of money
to be a pharos of decency to the
whole district, and that it was good
for the business, which employs
about 7,000 men and covers, with its
yards and buildings, nearly 300
acres, to have clean and orderly en-
vironment and a decent, and am-
bitious class of people about it. The
game was worth the candle. If the
candle happened to be wax, so much
the better. The best proof of this
appears to be the existence of the
McCormick District Improvement
Club, in which the business people
of the neighborhood and the local
element are interested. This in-
stitution has done admirable work
in cleaning up city streets, putting
disreputable dance halls out of
business, extending street car lines,
and providing generally for the
improvement of the neighborhood.

Whoever designed the club-house
had a pretty clear understanding
of the needs it was to supply. It
is at once club, library, gymnas-
ium, theatre, chapter-house, ball-
room, restaurant (where the men
eat at noon for fifteen cents or less),
and a place where the men can
live, and many other things besides.
The charity element has been so
thoroughly eliminated from its
operation that not only the mill
employees have come to look
upon it as their own natural haven,
but the neighborhood people who
have nothing to do with the works
are making constantly more general
use of it. A lot of the local frat-
ernal orders met here in the lodge-
room. There were just two Satur-
day nights between the first of
September and the first day of June
last year, when doings of some
sort, the way of entertainment,
were not in progress there. Over
a hundred special entertainments
were held, with only a dozen of
which the company had anything
to do, and the place is so big that
very often two parties are going
on at once. At first the only dances
that were held were those of the
mill-girls, but latterly all sorts of
clubs, circles, and organizations have
used it and abandoned the outside
dance halls, usually with saloon at-
tachments, which speckle that part
of the city. Now, there are over
thirty such organizations on the list.

I made several visits to the little
office where Director Price sits keep-
ing watch of everything that per-
tains to the welfare of the workers
in the McCormick plant. There are
not many idle minutes in his day.
The threads that run all through his
establishment from the wheel shop
on the north to the foundry and
finishing shop on the south, have their
ends in the telephone on his desk,
and it is interesting to see, as he
picks up what have taken to be

the company's spirit, how perfect
is the co-ordination of this system.
There are some 100 odd departments
in the plant, and the foreman of
every one is an assistant welfare
worker. Into the director's office,
for example, come slips printed
from a typewriter half a dozen in a
day, from various foremen, notify-
ing that So and So has been off work
for two or three, or five days, and
will be slower to investigate it. There
are appealing stories back of these
report slips sometimes. I have gone
with him on some of these journeys
of two months and more.

"I merely do what the foreman
hasn't time to do," he said. "The
mill foreman is traditionally pic-
tured as a hard proposition, but I
have come to know these men on the
human side, and I have found things
in their make-up that you wouldn't
expect. It's a workshop, and they do
their work unsparingly, like
soldiers, but every man over there
knows that while he works for this
company he has a human duty, too,
and the foreman who fails of it is
discredited. They are a unit in
their purpose, and their principles
and their loyalty, and a plug-ugly
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Saturday News Ads. bring Results

A King of Canada

(By C. Frederick Hamilton in Collier's Weekly,
Canadian Edition)

Sir John Macdonald wished to style this nation the Kingdom of Canada. A timorous Foreign Office balked the plan, and we have taken our place in the British Alliance Empire as the Dominion; it is a good enough name, we have become rather attached to it, and we are not likely to change it for a while.

But if we are to be termed a Kingdom, why should we not even up by having a King of our own?

This is a matter of practical use and convenience, not of sentiment; the sentimental side—a very important side, he it observed—is served already by the immense and growing influence of the Imperial Crown. But a local monarch of our own might be an exceedingly valuable national asset.

Rebeld for a moment about King Edward, and you will be struck with one consideration: what a wonderful lot he must know. His Majesty is now sixty-six years of age; the whole of the two-thirds of a century he has lived at the centre of things. Take politics alone; he must know all that has been published of them, and in addition at least an equal amount of the private relations of statesmen, their friendships, rivalries, cross-purposes, alliances, strong points and weak points—the sort of facts which are never permitted to become public property till all the persons concerned are comfortably and thoroughly dead. He must know the real reasons for nearly every stroke of policy which the last half century has seen. Of whom else in Great Britain can that be said?

Recall, once more, what a knowledge of European politics a man must have who is related to nearly every ruling monarch in Christendom, who for two-thirds of a century has been in close touch with the family affairs of European monarchy, who has watched the rise and fall of successive generations of Continental Foreign Ministers, who has been in a position to know all that every British Foreign Secretary has known, and often a great deal more, for two score years or more. King Edward's splendid success in diplomacy are known to all. Needless to say, these are due to his wisdom and ability; but on what a foundation of knowledge, experience, and training this wisdom, that ability, are grounded!

Suppose, now, that we had in Canada a man in the very highest place, who for twenty, thirty, forty, or more years had known the game from the absolute inside. Suppose him to be on excellent terms with both parties, allied to neither, and trusted to work with and use both. Suppose him never to have been called upon to express an opinion and so to have no embarrassing past record to hamper him in matters of policy. Suppose him to have an intimate, life-long, family knowledge of Imperial and Foreign affairs. Suppose that, in addition to the enormous social influence of a Prince of Royal blood as distinguished from that of a Governor of the present type—who is a sort of rosin parlor infatuation he had the right to be consulted, the right to encourage, the right to warn; and that, these rights respected, he allowed the course of events to take its course, never on any account entering into rivalry with the public men who compose them, and allowing the Administration to reap all the credit of every success. Would not such a man, especially after ten, fifteen, or twenty years, have an enormous influence on the course of events? And would not that be an enormous advantage in a country so partly ridden, where the party machinery is so close-knit, as Canada? And what do these things mean, except a King?

Not a word against our Governors General; they have been able and estimable public servants, and there is reason for the suspicion that they have had more influence on the larger aspects of public business than Canadians generally guess. But a Governor-General works under very great disadvantages. Canada is not ruled by Great Britain; she is in a sort of alliance with her. It follows that the British Government has nothing to say, within certain important limitations, as to the policy of the Canadian Government. It follows that the Governor-General's occupation as the local agent of the British Government is gone, or almost gone. That means that the Governor-General comes to us, to manage us, to steer us along the line of British policy, but to be a local Crown to us, to hold in our working politics the post held in the working politics of Great Britain by His Britannic Majesty.

But, being a King is a trade by itself. It is a wonderfully delicate trade, and a man should be born to it and trained to it from the earliest childhood.

Consider the case of a Governor-General. He is a party man at home; the only way to rise to prominence in the political world is by being a party man. He suddenly is whisked off here to be a temporary monarch; to be in closest association with party politics, to some extent to work them, yet never to mix himself up in them; never to be a partisan, yet to maintain an interest in and an influence over public policy; and all this with the training of a party man. Five years go by, and we whisk him off to Great Britain again, to be a party man again. Is it fair? Is it setting him a decently possible task? Surely it must take him a year or two to get into the new frame of mind. Then he has three years or so after he has learned the game, or as much of it as he can learn, and just when he is fairly getting broken in, away he goes. Yet in kingship half the influence comes from the years and years of experience.

My proposal is that we (1) make the Governor-Generalship a life post; (2) induce a Royal Prince to accept it.

Names and titles are of exceedingly small importance in a matter like this, except in so far as they excite foolish people. We might leave it as a Governor-General. We might change the style to Victory. We might take a step up, and term the new monarch Prince of Canada. We might go one better yet, and call him King of Canada. The name is of trifling importance compared with the real object, of getting into Government House a Governor-General of the present type, that part of our constitution, and of keeping him there until he has accumulated the experience that the rolling years alone bestow.

Separation from the Empire? Not a bit of it; quite the reverse. Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg are not the less in the German Empire because they are kingdoms and have their own kings. Canada will not be one whit less in the Empire because she has a Royal Prince as occupant of Rideau Hall instead of a Governor-General of the present type. A side aspect of the case is that, through the intimate relationship between Buckingham Palace and Rideau Hall, Canadian points of view might be better understood, the more steadily presented, in influential quarters in the Motherland.

How to get him? Leave it to that potent force of selection known as "arrangement." There are now, there usually will be, several Royal Princes available: His Majesty, His British advisers, the Canadian Ministers of the day, why go into details? Some fine day it could be announced that His Majesty had been pleased to nominate such and such a younger son, the younger brother, nephew, to the Canadian throne. Shall this new monarchy be hereditary? Why bother about that till the time comes? Why not leave it to the genius of our young giant-country to work out a New World type of monarchy?

Would Canadians like it? What people of monarchical convictions would not like such an elevation of status? We are out-growing the Governor-General business. There are three or four noblemen now in Canada who are too important to come over and see the Quebec Tercentenary—because they have been Governors in the past. They move about Great Britain, and as any other of the six or seven hundred members of the House of Lords they take third-class compartments in the trains when they feel disposed; put up at any hotel that takes their fancy; but they are too important to visit us without breach of decorum, because they once were our temporary lords and masters. They are outgrowing that sort of thing; it jars us. Granting that a monarchy is the easiest and most sensible way of running a country, why not have a real permanent monarch, trained for the job?

Of course, every plan has its drawbacks, and the worst of this scheme is that it would transform a Canadian general and Ottawa in particular into the social capital of North America. A virulent epidemic of republican tourist traffic would set in towards the land, and a host of real King. Land values in the wilderness surrounding the Royal shooting boxes and fishing refuges would appreciate abominably. American millionaires would render necessary at least one extra palace hotel in Ottawa. The austere democrats of the country to the south would rush up and spend money at a rate which would dissipate what little remains of our one-time simplicity. Our business men would rejoice, but our intellectual class would grieve over the increased expense of living.

But let us disregard this annoyance. Some of us even might welcome the incoming torrent of tuff-tuffing dollars. Let us have a King of Our Own—a King of Canada!

Reading the Tea Leaves

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Ladies' White Muslin Blouses Reg. \$1.25 to \$2.00. Sale price \$1.00 to \$1.25. Sale price \$1.75	Crum's English Prints, light and dark. Reg. 10c. Sale price 12 1/2c a yd.
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Ladies' Muslin Drawers Reg. 90c to \$1.00. Sale price 30c to \$1.00	Ladies' White Duck Skirts Reg. \$1.75, \$2.75 and \$3.00 Sale price \$1.25, \$2.00 and \$2.25
BOOTS AND SHOES 18 pair Men's Half Calf, Goodwin's Reg. \$1.50 for \$2.50 a pair	All our Fancy Sunshades to be cleared out at one-third of regular price.
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EDMONTON



"Daughter am I in my mother's house
But mistress in my own."

I suppose that a new country like a new baby must patiently submit to a great deal of discussion as to its various characteristics, what the influence of its parentage upon it is and how far it shows evidences of striking out on an original course. It is the price that it has to pay for the very fact that it is new. In its earliest years it does not mind being for the most part blisfully unconscious of the attention that is given it. But when, with development, it begins to look forward to the time when it will put away childish things and take its place in the affairs of the world, many of the observations that come in its direction are hardly calculated to put it in a good humor with the kindly disposed people who are responsible for them. It finds itself criticized and advised by those who know the youthful personage they seek to guide so slightly that their interference can only serve to irritate.

This is the stage at which Canada has now arrived. For a long while the people of the Old Land gave little thought to us. To many of her statesmen we were a humdrum Britain should get rid of at the earliest opportunity. One prime minister spoke of us as a millstone about the British taxpayer's neck.

All that, of course, has now changed. Hardly a week passes by but we hear of some distinguished Britisher coming out to the Dominion for the purpose of sizing up conditions here. What they have to say when they return home we read with interest, but in very few cases do we find that their observations are of much value to anyone concerned.

It would be a matter of great surprise if they were. How can a man who rushes from ocean to ocean and back again in five or six weeks form a proper judgment of the people he has come out to study?

What I have been saying in this general way has been for the most part prompted by an article which I came across recently by a man of considerable prominence in the literary and newspaper world of the Old Country, Mr. Harold Regbie, who last year made a flying trip across the continent and has since been giving his impressions as to our country. He is very sorry to have to say that Canada "is setting her gaze in the dangerous direction of political and commercial contrivance and no longer feels that enthusiasm for a common kinship is the natural path of union. She no longer places her faith in British tradition."

"I met," Mr. Regbie continues, "with little impudence concerning the life and spirit of the Mother country. The sentiment exists that we are swollen with fatness, that our hands grow heavy with the rule of empire, that our feet lag in the march of nations. Mark well these detractors express no disloyalty. They look for mothering to no other country. The British will serve their purpose till they are a nation of sixty or seventy millions, when they will take care of themselves."

"Because Canada has learned to distrust Great Britain she has ceased to follow the path of British tradition. She no longer admires the Englishman. She admires the Canadian. She no longer feels enthusiasm for the ancient ideals of the race. She is no longer controlled by the old spirit of the British people. She is conscious of an individual destiny, and would make her own way in the world. Her one concern is to grow speedily rich and great, and everything gives place to this overmastering appetite. There are judges in Canada who cannot be trusted. There are politicians whose infamy is in everybody's mouth. The American terms 'hoodie' and 'graft' have crossed the border and are found to fit Canadian action. The nation laughs, and goes on its way. Wealth is the goal, power is the end. 'We are a young people,' they say: 'we keep our politicians as an organ-grinder keeps his monkey, for amusement.' And they go on grinding out a music which is no divine."

"The foreigner who settles in Canada never becomes a loyal Briton. He never considers the proud course of English history, the noble growth of English law, the consecrated obligations of English tradition. He has no kinship with Britain. He would be no more at home in Yorkshire or Sussex than he would be in Turkey or China. What he has of loyalty he gives to the Dominion, and he grows in that loyalty as completely a stranger to the kinship of the British race as the German-American or the French Canadian. There is a continual stream of such men pouring into Canada. They and their children never become British. They become Canadians."

"I found that the best British-Canadians, and Heaven be praised these stout-hearted men are still a multitude, deplored this materializing spirit in their country. They

told me that the Scandinavian is welcomed to Canada as warmly as the Englishman, that the one and only object of the country is to develop its resources quickly. They spoke to me frankly of the shameful judges and the crooked politicians in Canada. They confessed that because of their English loyalty they are the objects of suspicion and criticism."

"How far we may strengthen the hands of the loyal British in Canada remains to be suggested. For the present this is certain and beyond dispute, enthusiasm for British character and British traditions that great bond of unity is no longer the overan inspiration in the life of the Dominion. Canada composed of many nations means to be a country of her own. She is carving her own fortunes. She is making her own traditions. And these traditions are not at all the traditions of the British."

Mr. Regbie, I think, is open to criticism on two grounds. He has been misled as to his facts and the deductions which he makes are not those which should appeal to reasonable men and women. What he says of our judges and our public men is a libel on the country which every good Canadian will resent. British law and order have never been more consistently upheld than in Canada. There is no record, that I know of, to show where any charge made against the probity of a Canadian judge has ever been substantiated. Mr. Regbie wishes to know how thoroughly we have discharged our duty of upholding this, the most precious of British traditions, the development of the Canadian West and compare it with that of the Western States. We all know in the early days of the latter, how the law of the mob and the mob prevailed. There was no such thing in most of the communities, removed long distances from the centres of population, as the proper administration of justice. In our country, on the other hand, with every movement of population towards new territory, the government has been alive to its responsibilities. There was but a handful of people in what now constitutes Alberta and Saskatchewan when the Royal North West Mounted Police were established and the record which these riders of the plains have made along with those who co-operated with them in a civil equality may well fill every Canadian and every Britisher with pride. We have had no such outrages at any period in our history as those which for so long a time were the principal events in the history of the far west of the United States. No matter into what part of Canadian territory a settler goes, wherever he makes his home, there population is the densest or takes up an occupation within the Arctic circle, as a miner at Dawson City or a whaler at Herschel Island, he will find the protection of the law before Mr. Regbie undertook to slander us as he has done, he should have made an effort to learn some of the facts. We do not claim that our politicians are all men of high honor, who are working without selfish motives and with the public interests solely in view. It would be strange, particularly in a new country, if they were. But this we can say with certainty that of few of the men who have guided our political destinies in the past have we any reason to be ashamed and that each year the general standards of public life are getting better. Partisans are too frequently given to making unjust charges against their opponents. Mr. Regbie has heard some of these and has jumped at conclusions, which are in no way warranted.

As to the enthusiasm for the ancient ideals of the race, which Mr. Regbie says we lack, I think what he has just stated goes to disprove his assertions to a large extent. The ideal of the British race that we should be proudest of is that of even handed justice. The jingo doesn't often dwell upon it but it is that which has made the British race what it is. The present Lord Chancellor of Great Britain in an address he made not long ago said that the number of times he had been a British subject when acting some years since as one of the counsel in the Venezuela arbitration. A native was giving testimony as to the boundary line between British and Venezuelan territory. When asked what led him to say that it had always, so far as his memory went back, been fixed at a certain place, he replied: "My people always knew when we were being persecuted that when we passed that line we were in British territory. We were safe."

I maintain that having in Canada carried out this ideal, we have not altogether failed in our trust. As to other particulars, in which Mr. Regbie is so wanting, I think that he is disposed to be unreasonable. We have a great new country to build up and we are anxious to draw our citizenship from the best blood to all nations. It is surely not to be expected that the Canadian who is the product of all this will find himself altogether at home in Yorkshire or Sussex. The Englishman, whether of to-day or of many centuries past, would not feel at home in that particular part of Europe from which his Anglo-Saxon forefathers set out for the shores of Britain. Yet the word "Anglo-Saxon" has always been one to conjure with. It has been the crowning glory of the British that it has been able to assimilate so many different peoples, gaining from each elements of strength but maintaining through the whole process the original character of the race. This is what we expect to do in Canada. We do not expect nor wish to have Canadians slavish imitators of the people of Great Britain. The character of our vast domain and of all the influences which go to make up a nation must necessarily be impressed upon us. But with all due respect to Mr. Regbie, we do admire a little island across the sea, both in its present and in its past, and we have a real feeling of loyalty towards it and towards its Sovereign who is also our Sovereign. The rapidity with which new-comers among our citizens from other than British countries enter into these feelings of ours is a matter for wonder. On this page on another occasion I have pointed out how heartily the children, drawn seemingly from all parts of the earth, enter into the spirit of our patriotic celebrations. The King's Birthday is still and always has been our great holiday. The fervor with which we celebrate it is nothing like equalled in the Old Land. So big a place does it hold that it quite over-shadows the First of July, the birthday of the Dominion, greatly to the disturbance of the peace of mind of those who think that proper attention is not given to the development of a purely national spirit.

Mr. Regbie has altogether misread Canadians. If there was nothing distinctive about us, we could not be the source of strength to the Empire that we hope to become. He speaks of our willingness to receive protection from the Old Land in the meanwhile but is certain that our intention is to go our own way and reach a certain stage of development. I can see nothing in the trend of public opinion to justify this conclusion. Talk of independence or of annexation to the neighboring republic receives no encouragement. There is so little suggestion of severing the Imperial tie that it is not worth consideration. We are bound to develop the characteristics of a Canadian nation. It will, however, be a nation within an Empire, working out what are purely its own affairs in accordance with its own ideas but acting in the affairs of the world at large as a part of a world-wide British Sovereignty.

HOME AND SOCIETY
To London Town from Babylon
The pageant of the world goes by
For you, for you, I pause and cry
— A Stander-By
Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Eager have returned to Edmonton from their honeymoon trip.

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Several happy events in which Edmontonians are keenly interested will take place in September. On the 15th of the month Mr. G. R. E. Kirkpatrick will be married to Miss Rose of Ottawa, while on the 2nd Mr. H. T. Jaffray, formerly accountant of the Imperial Bank, Edmonton, but now manager at Revelstoke, B.C., will be married to Miss Jessie Benson in Port Hope.

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tario, who has spent the past month in Edmonton, while her husband has been engaged in engineering work in the neighborhood of the city, went to Banff at the first of the week.

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Alberta Conservative Association.

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